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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

RICHARD KADREY, *et al.*,  
Individual and Representative Plaintiffs,  
v.  
META PLATFORMS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation,  
Defendant.

Case No. 3:23-cv-03417-VC-TSH

**DEFENDANT META PLATFORMS, INC.'S  
ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION TO FILE UNDER  
SEAL RE: ORDER OF JANUARY 9, 2025  
[DKT. 383]**

1           In response to this Court’s January 9, 2025 Order Regarding Meta’s Sealing Requests, (Dkt.  
 2 383) (the “Sealing Order”), Defendant Meta Platforms, Inc. (“Meta”) moves this Court for an Order  
 3 allowing Meta to seal narrowly tailored portions of certain documents, which were originally filed  
 4 provisionally under seal in connection with the sealing motions at Dkts. 311, 320, 322, 338, 358,  
 5 362.<sup>1</sup> Meta respectfully submits that compelling reasons and good cause exist for the filing of these  
 6 materials under seal. Indeed, the information that Meta now seeks to redact is similar to the  
 7 information Meta recently sought to redact, which the Court granted. (See Dkt. 393 (granting  
 8 Meta’s sealing request (Dkt. 391)).) The Motion is based on the following Memorandum of Points  
 9 and Authorities and the Declaration of Michelle Woodhouse (“Woodhouse Declaration”) in support  
 10 of this Motion. A [Proposed] Order is filed concurrently herewith.

11 **I.       LEGAL STANDARD**

12           Though the presumption of public access to judicial proceedings and records is strong, it  
 13 “is not absolute.” *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978). The Ninth Circuit  
 14 treats dispositive versus non-dispositive motions (and documents attached thereto) differently for  
 15 purposes of sealing. *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1180 (9th Cir. 2006);  
 16 *Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp.*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1098 (9th Cir. 2016). Whereas dispositive  
 17 motions are subject to the “compelling reason” standard, non-dispositive motions are subject to the  
 18 “good cause” standard. *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179-80 (detailing distinction between “compelling  
 19 reason” and “good cause” standards as applied to dispositive and non-dispositive motions); *see also*  
 20 *OpenTV v. Apple*, No. 14-cv-01622-HSG, 2015 WL 5714851, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015);  
 21 *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180 (“A ‘good cause’ showing will suffice to seal documents produced in  
 22 discovery.”). The Federal Rules afford district courts “flexibility in balancing and protecting the  
 23 interests of private parties.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180; *DSS Tech. Mgmt. v. Apple*, No. 14-cv-  
 24 05330-HSG, 2020 WL 210318, at \*8 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2020), *aff’d*, 845 F. App’x 963  
 25 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (finding good cause to seal “confidential business and proprietary information”).  
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27           <sup>1</sup> Meta makes no request to file under seal any documents originally filed in connection with the  
 28 sealing motion at Dkt. 326, which comprised an Administrative Motion to Consider Whether  
 Another Party’s Materials Should Be Sealed pursuant to Civil L.R. 79-5(f) based on the possible  
 confidentiality of Plaintiffs’ information.

1       **II. ARGUMENT**

2           Given the non-dispositive nature of the underlying motions, the good cause standard applies  
 3 here. However, in an abundance of caution, and in consideration of the Court's guidance, Meta  
 4 submits that it satisfies both the "good cause" and "compelling reason" standards and respectfully  
 5 requests to seal narrowly tailored portions of certain documents, which were originally filed  
 6 provisionally under seal in connection with the sealing motions at Dkts. 311, 320, 322, 338, 358.

7           The Supreme Court has limited "the right to inspect and copy judicial records," recognizing  
 8 that "the common-law right of inspection has bowed before the power of a court to insure that its  
 9 records are not used . . . as sources of business information that might harm a litigant's competitive  
 10 standing." *Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978). Similarly, the Ninth Circuit  
 11 recognizes that the Federal Rules afford district courts "flexibility in balancing and protecting the  
 12 interests of private parties." *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180; *In re Elec. Arts*, 298 F. App'x 568, 569  
 13 (9th Cir. 2008) (granting petition for writ of mandamus and overturning the district court's decision  
 14 that terms of licensing agreement did not meet the "compelling reason" standard).

15          In consideration of the Court's guidance in its Sealing Order, Meta requests sealing only  
 16 narrowly tailored portions of the documents in the following chart. Specifically, Meta respectfully  
 17 requests the Court's permission to seal four discrete categories of information: **(1)** information  
 18 subject to third-party confidentiality obligations; **(2)** technical information and business strategies  
 19 concerning third parties comprising proprietary Meta knowhow; **(3)** Meta employee email  
 20 addresses to safeguard privacy; and **(4)** randomized portions of internal Meta file paths and  
 21 document URL paths, disclosure of which risks facilitating access by unauthorized parties—these  
 22 materials have no relevance to the case, and Meta has a strong interest in maintaining their  
 23 confidentiality. The information sought to be sealed is highly confidential, and Meta has applied  
 24 the least redactions possible in order to minimize the risk to Meta, while balancing the need for  
 25 public access to the information.

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Document	Sealing Request
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 1</b> – Attachment A to Plaintiffs' Supplemental Brief re: Privilege Joint Letter Brief (Dkt. 319-1)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 2</b> – Joint Discovery Letter Brief re: Search Terms (Dkt. 321)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 3</b> – Exhibit B to Joint Discovery Letter Brief re: Search Terms (Dkt. 321-2)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 4</b> – Exhibit 2 to Joint Discovery Letter Brief re: Choudhury Deposition (Dkt. 334-6)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 5</b> – Exhibit A to Joint Discovery Letter Brief re Privilege Logs (Business Communications) (Dkt. 353-1)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 6</b> – Exhibit B to Joint Discovery Letter Brief re: Privilege Logs (Business Communications) (Dkt. 353-2)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 7</b> – Exhibit E to Joint Discovery Letter Brief re: Additional Deposition Time (Dkt. 354-5)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 8</b> – Exhibit A to Joint Discovery Letter Brief re: Privilege Logs (Crime-Fraud) (Dkt. 355-1)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 9</b> – Joint Discovery Letter Brief re: Interrogatories (Dkt. 357)	Redacted highlighted portions
<b>Woodhouse Ex. 10</b> – Exhibit A to Joint Discovery Letter Brief re: Interrogatories (Dkt. 357-1)	Redacted highlighted portions

Courts in this district have found compelling reasons to seal such materials, including:

(1) **materials subject to third-party confidentiality obligations**, e.g., (Dkt. 393 (granting Meta's previous request to seal documents based on third-party confidentiality obligations, (Dkt. 391-1, ¶ 6)); *Open Text S.A. v. Box*, No. 13-cv-04910-JD, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 177484, at \*18, \*35, \*48 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 26, 2014) (finding compelling reasons to seal agreements subject to third party confidentiality obligations); *Ovonic Battery v. Sanyo Elec.*, No. 14-cv-01637-JD, 2014 WL 3749152, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. July 24, 2014) ("compelling reasons . . . to seal . . . confidential [agreement] terms ...."); *GoPro Hong Kong v. 2b Trading*, No. 16-cv-05113-JD, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27380, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 27, 2017) (similar); *Baird v. Blackrock Institutional Tr.*, 403 F. Supp. 3d 765, 792 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (collecting cases and holding that "[c]ourts have found that

1 ‘confidential business information’ in the form of ‘license agreements, financial terms, details of  
 2 confidential licensing negotiations, and business strategies’ satisfies the ‘compelling reasons’  
 3 standard”); **(2) proprietary technical information and business strategies, e.g., *Space Data***  
 4 *Corp. v. Alphabet Inc.*, No. 16-CV-03260-BLF, 2019 WL 285799, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 22, 2019)  
 5 (finding information regarding party’s confidential and proprietary technical information, and  
 6 sensitive financial information sealable); *In re iPhone App. Litig.*, No. 11-md-02250-LHK, 2013  
 7 WL 12335013, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2013) (granting motion to seal portions of the parties’  
 8 briefing on summary judgment and class certification, and accompanying materials to “maintain[]  
 9 the confidentiality of information about [defendant’s] technology and internal business  
 10 operations”); *Kyowa Hakko Kirin v. Aragen Bioscience*, No. 16-cv-05993-JD, 2017 U.S. Dist.  
 11 LEXIS 184566, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 7, 2017) (finding good cause to protect “confidential third-  
 12 party information, the disclosure of which may violate confidentiality provisions in . . .  
 13 agreements . . . and cause competitive and financial harm by allowing . . . competitors insight  
 14 into . . . [business] strategies and efforts”); *Nextpulse v. Brunswick*, No. 22-cv-04071-HSG, 2023  
 15 WL 1880949, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 10, 2023) (finding “compelling reasons to seal [asset purchase  
 16 agreement because it comprises] confidential, strategic and competitively sensitive business  
 17 information”); **(3) materials comprising employees’ personally identifying information, e.g.,**  
 18 (Dkt. 393 (granting Meta’s previous request to seal documents based on concerns regarding  
 19 disclosure of employee personally identifiable information, (Dkt. 391-1, ¶ 5))); *UnifySCC v. Cody*,  
 20 No. 5:22-CV-01019-BLF, 2024 WL 4752092, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 2024) (compelling reasons  
 21 to seal personally identifying information, including employee names and emails); *Snapkeys, Ltd.*  
 22 *v. Google LLC*, No. 19-CV-02658, 2021 WL 1951250, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. May 14, 2021) (similar,  
 23 and collecting cases); *Regents of Univ. of California v. LTI Flexible Prod., Inc.*, No. 3:20-CV-  
 24 08686, 2021 WL 4133869, at \*11 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2021) (compelling reasons to seal employee  
 25 identification numbers); **and (4) confidential and proprietary information whose public**  
 26 **disclosure increases cybersecurity concerns, e.g.,** (Dkt. 393 (granting Meta’s previous request to  
 27 seal documents based on cybersecurity concerns, (Dkt. 391-1, ¶ 9))); *Music Grp. Macao Com.*  
 28 *Offshore Ltd. v. Foote*, No. 14-cv-03078-JSC, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 85089 , at \*6 (N.D. Cal. June

1       30, 2015) (compelling reasons to seal information concerning a party’s “network infrastructure and  
 2 security systems,” which could increase the risk of cyberattack); *cf. Calhoun v. Google LLC*, No.  
 3 20CV05146YGRSVK, 2022 WL 1122843 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 14, 2022) (good cause to seal  
 4 information whose disclosure could “increase[] risk of cybersecurity threats”); *Brown v. Google*  
 5 *LLC*, No. 20-cv-03664-YGR (SVK), 2022 WL 2289057 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2022) (similar); *An*  
 6 *Phan v. Agoda Co. Pte. Ltd.*, No. 16-cv-07243-BLF, 2018 BL 387369 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 19, 2018)  
 7 (similar). Here, compelling reasons exist to grant Meta’s sealing requests, which are critical to  
 8 Meta’s third-party obligations, and to protecting Meta and its employees from harm.

9           In each of these instances, the harm to Meta outweighs the public’s interest in disclosure.  
 10 *See, e.g., In re iPhone App. Litig.*, 2013 WL 12335013, at \*2 (granting motion to seal where the  
 11 defendant’s interest in maintaining the confidentiality of the information sought to be sealed  
 12 outweighed that of the public in accessing such documents). Meta’s proposed redactions are  
 13 narrowly tailored to include only that information which would cause specific, articulable harm, as  
 14 identified in Ms. Woodhouse’s declaration, and are limited to materials that are either tangential or  
 15 irrelevant to the claims at issue in this case, such as employee emails and file pathways. Thus, not  
 16 only is sealing the materials identified in the chart above necessary to safeguard Meta, its  
 17 employees, and third-party partners against competitive and illicit harms, but also the public’s  
 18 interest in accessing these materials is minimal at best.

19           **III. CONCLUSION**

20           For the foregoing reasons, Meta respectfully requests that the Court grant this Motion.

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1 Dated: January 23, 2025

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